

FIRE WEATHER ANNUAL SUMMARY - 2007

FOR

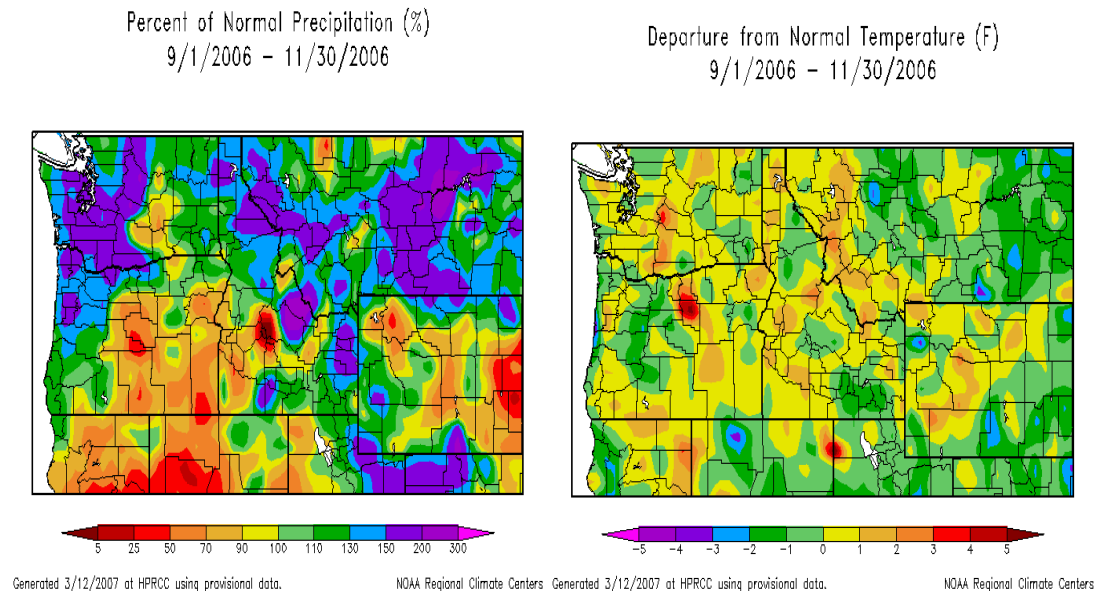
**EASTERN WASHINGTON
AND
NORTHERN IDAHO**



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FALL - 2006

October is typically the month where the Pacific “storm door” starts to open for our region. While the weather systems are typically not very wet, they are more frequent, which was the case in 2006. Aside from a few warm days to start the month, temperatures generally remained near normal for the month, with daytime readings typically in the 50s and 60s. A fairly strong storm on the 15th and 16th brought the bulk of the month’s precipitation. Deer Park (near Spokane) picked up 1.58” of rain while Sandpoint received 0.92”. The 0.48” of rain at Spokane Airport tied a daily rainfall record for the 15th of October. Temperatures remained near normal through the rest of the month until Halloween approached. Once again, a cold weather system moved into the region dropping our temperatures significantly below normal. Mountain sites picked up their first significant snowfall of the season. Temperatures at the end of October dropped into the 30s with overnight lows in the teens and single digits.



The weather pattern became very active during November. A persistent and strong jet stream from the southwest brought abundant moisture into the Pacific Northwest. The strong winds resulted in a significant rain shadow for much of eastern Washington and north Idaho, while the mountainous Cascades and Panhandle regions saw copious rainfall. In the Cascades, the lack of a snow pack allowed nearly all of the rain to runoff into the streams and rivers. Typically with a winter snow pack, much of the rainfall would have been absorbed by the snow and retained within the pack. The heaviest rainfall occurred in the central Cascades of Washington, causing the Stehekin and Wenatchee rivers to flood. The NWS observer in Plain, Washington recorded 3.78” of rainfall in 24 hours on the 6th of November. This broke the all-time 24-hour precipitation record in Plain of 3.36” set on October 29th of 1967. The 3-day total rainfall for the event was 5.96” at Plain.

In the Idaho Panhandle, flooding also occurred in a few locations in Bonner County. A mountain sensor at 5400 feet elevation measured 8.4” of rain on the 6th, with a 2 day total of 14.2 inches. The total precipitation for the month was 37”, which compares to an average of 14” for this site.

Even after this event wound down, the parade of storms continued. Spokane Airport had measurable rain on 20 of the 30 days in November. Only 2 other years (1973 and 1983) had more days of rain during this month. In addition to precipitation, many of these storms brought a great deal of wind. For Spokane, this was the windiest November since 1990. The strongest winds occurred on the 13th. Several locations experienced wind gusts greater than 60 mph! Some of the strongest wind gusts included 71 mph near Moscow, 62 mph in western Whitman County, and 59 mph at the Spokane Airport.

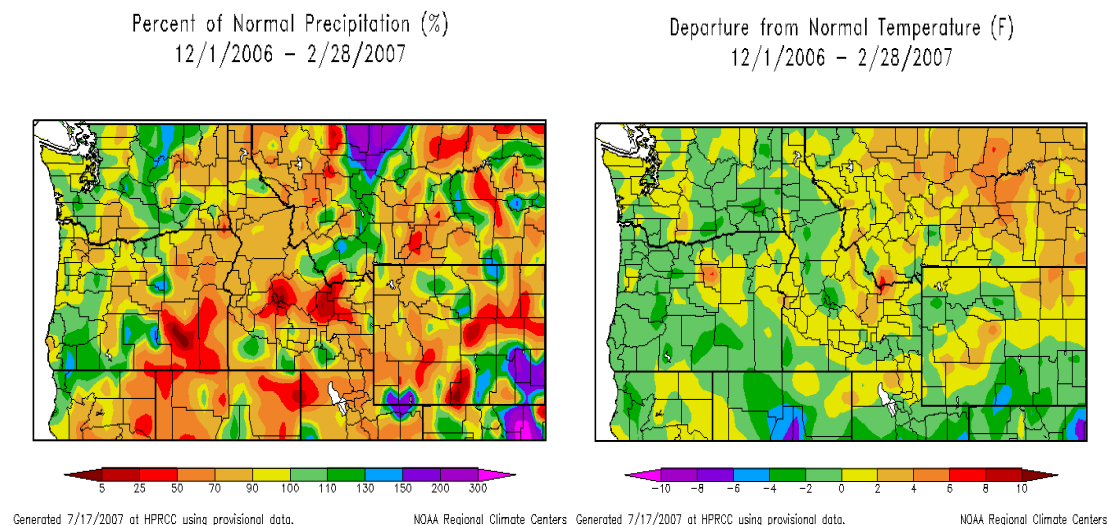
By the end of the month, the somewhat mild and windy weather had definitely taken a turn towards more colder and snowy. A very strong Pacific storm moved across the area on the 26th, bringing heavy snow to much of the area, with as much as 5 to 10" of snowfall to valley locations. In it's wake, cold arctic air came howling down the Okanogan Valley. Wind gusts up to 59 mph were observed. Temperatures on the morning of the 29th were the coldest of the year thus far. Priest Lake reported a low temperature of -7 while Mazama and the Waterville Plateau dropped to -11.

When it was all over, November 2006 will go down as one of the stormier months in the Inland Northwest. The 4.38" of precipitation at Spokane made it the wettest November since 1983!

WINTER - 2007

The active storm pattern that was evident in November continued into December. The month started dry and cold. Nighttime temperatures dropped into the single digits with some below-zero readings, while daytime readings stayed in the teens and 20s. Gradually the cold air gave way to milder temperatures. Many of the sites that had a few inches of snow on the ground to start the month lost that snow pack as rain and warmer temperatures arrived. The cold air remained in place along the Cascade east slopes where additional snow continued to fall.

A major storm impacted the Pacific Northwest in the middle of the month. A strong Pacific storm developed off the coast and tracked across southern British Columbia. Initially, the effects of the storm were felt along the Cascades. Light rain on the morning of the 14th quickly changed to heavy snow. Snowfall rates of 2-4 inches per hour were reported. One to 2 feet of snow fell over the Waterville Plateau and Okanogan Valley, as well as the Cascade valleys. Holden Village received 27.5" of snow in 24 hours while other spotters in the Entiat and Methow valleys picked up 16" of snow! As the storm moved onshore, the threat changed from snow to wind. High winds were felt from the Columbia Basin and Palouse into the northern mountains and the Idaho Panhandle.



Following this event, the storm track remained fairly constant, with storms moving into the area from the southwest. While this meant rain for some locations, cold-air damming along the Cascades and northern mountains kept the precipitation in the form of snow. A spotter near Cashmere picked up 8.5" of snow on the 23rd while a spotter near Manson received 15" of snow on the 26th.

The active weather pattern continued into the first part of January. Temperatures were generally near or above average for the middle of winter as strong winds affected the region. On the 6th, the wind gusted to 69 mph in the Spokane Valley and 58 mph in Uniontown near Pullman. The next day featured a mountain wave windstorm in the Wenatchee area. While high winds are not rare in the Pacific Northwest, Wenatchee (due to its location) often is spared the strongest winds. In this situation, a strong mountain wave developed which allowed the strong winds to blow in the city of Wenatchee. The peak gust at Pangborn Field was 72 mph, while at Manson the wind reached 74 mph.

By the middle of the month the weather had changed markedly. Cold Canadian air had moved into the region for our coldest week of the winter. Highs were generally in the teens with sub-zero overnight lows. The cold spell was short-lived and temperatures rebounded back to more normal values. As is often the case, the transition from cold to warm resulted in significant snowfall. The Coeur d'Alene area picked up 5-10" of snow on the night of the 19th. A large ridge of high pressure developed over the western U.S to end the month and this pattern continued into early February. Since the high was slightly offshore, occasional bursts of snow and cold seeped into the area from the north.

By the second week of February the west coast ridge had moved onshore. Warming temperatures and melting snow were the result. Temperatures on the 17th warmed into the 50s with Lewiston and Pomeroy reaching 64°. A cold unstable trough moved over the Pacific NW during the last week of the month. Snow showers were quite common, with 2-4 inches accumulating in just 1-2 hours.

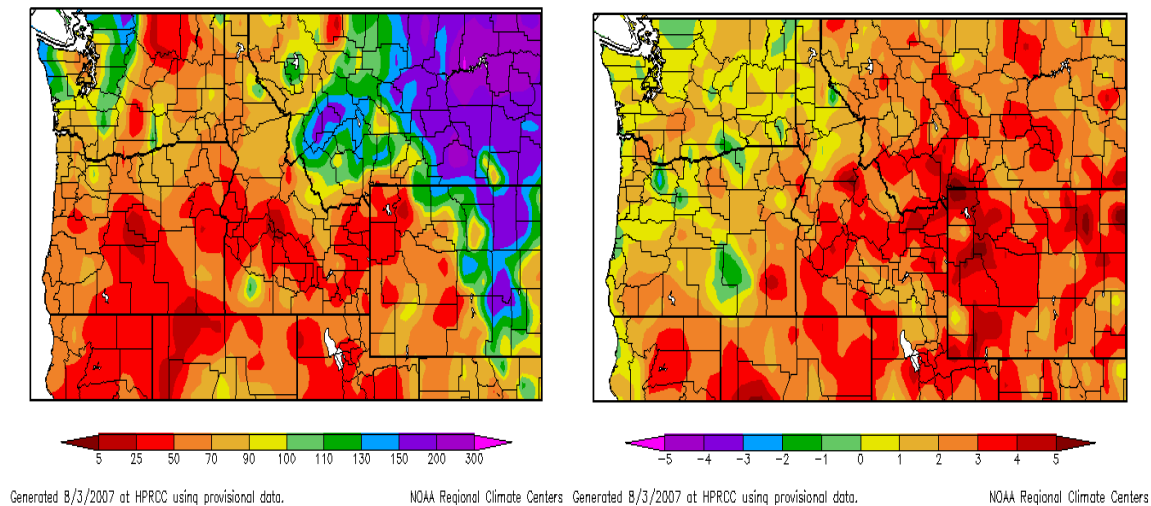
SPRING - 2007

The wet and somewhat snowy February weather persisted into the first few days of March. Snow advisories were issued for much of the Idaho Panhandle and extreme eastern Washington on the first and second of March. Daytime temperatures were generally in the 30s and lower 40s. Temperatures quickly rebounded into the 50s and 60s by the end of the first week and largely stayed at or above normal for the remainder of the month. One cool and showery period, around the 26th, lowered snow levels below 4000 feet, bringing 2.3 inches of snow to Winchester in the southern Panhandle. This storm also brought Wenatchee nearly all of its precipitation for the whole month. It was the 11th driest March out of 48 years of record keeping. The first thunderstorms of the season occurred on the last day of the month in the Columbia Basin.

Similar to March, the first few days of April were cool and unsettled. Scattered light snow showers were observed mainly north and east of Spokane on the 2nd of the month. The first "warm spell" of the spring arrived shortly after this, as temperatures warmed into the lower 70s for the first time at many locations. As usual, these warm ups are short-lived and followed by a cool and wetter period. The cold front that swept through the area on the 9th brought a few thunderstorms as well as some gusty winds. The strongest winds observed were 54 mph near Vantage and 48 mph at Uniontown. As April came to a close it was becoming obvious that we were in for a dry spring. The 2-month total of 0.21" at Wenatchee was the 2nd driest March/April on record.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
3/1/2007 – 5/31/2007

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
3/1/2007 – 5/31/2007



May was noteworthy for its sunny skies and mild temperatures. Instead of the typical swings between 80s one day and 50s the next, temperatures were generally in the 60s and 70s throughout the month. Similar to the two preceding months, May started out on a cool and wet note, then the weather quickly warmed with abundant sunshine. A mainly dry cold front moved through on the 12th, causing the development of a few dry thunderstorms near the Spokane area. One storm produced a wind gust to 51 mph at the Spokane Felts Field airport. But the cool temperatures only lasted a day or two as high pressure built into the area for more sunshine and warmth.

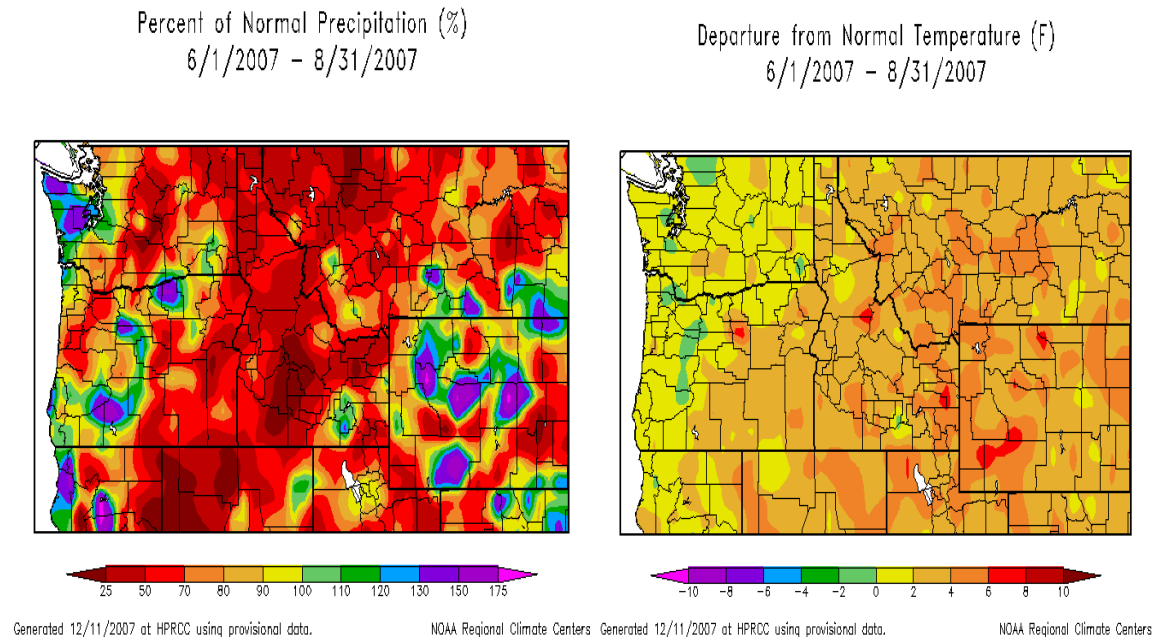
The first significant storm system of the season moved into the area by the end of May. A deep low pressure system moved onshore over northern Oregon. This set up a favorable pattern for Wenatchee to finally get some much needed rain. The 2-day total of 1.51" was the wettest two day rain event in May ever observed since airport records began in 1959. As the storm moved out of the area, a line of thunderstorms developed over northeast Washington on the 21st, and moved southward over the Spokane area. The Spokane Airport received 1.11" of rainfall from these storms. The cold temperatures resulted in snow over the mountains, with 6-10" of snow reported in the Cascades and Idaho mountains.

While the wet event in late May made up for the large precipitation deficit in many locations, the Lewiston area was still well below average at the end of the month. The 3-month total of 2.16 was just over half of their normal amount. This was the 7th driest spring on record for Lewiston, with records going all the way back to 1881.

SUMMER - 2007

The summer actually started off rather mild. Temperatures in June were very close to those for an average June, although it was a bit warmer than usual in Lewiston. The month started off downright hot, with temperatures in the 90s for the first few days which was about 20 degrees warmer than normal for that time of year. But as usual in early June, the heat didn't last and more moderate temperatures returned for the bulk of the month. Instead of temperatures, it was the continuation of dry weather that was the noteworthy aspect. After a disappointing spring, there was still a chance for June rainfall to make up for the recent dry spell. Unfortunately it was not the case. Most locations had less than half of their normal rainfall for the month. The rainfall was also spotty rather than widespread, so the precipitation numbers tended to be a bit deceiving. In contrast to last summer's active thunderstorm season, this year's was rather lacking. The only

notable event for June was on the last day of the month. Strong thunderstorms caused wind damage in the Idaho Panhandle from Coeur d'Alene up to the Canadian border. Golf ball-sized hail was also reported southeast of Lewiston!



It's typically the pattern around here that the consistent hot weather of summer doesn't start until after the 4th of July. This year, it was a day or two early. Temperatures for the mid-summer holiday were in the 90s, and reached the triple digits in most places on the 5th. The heat subsided a bit after a few days but returned quickly. This time, it broke with mainly dry thunderstorms on the 13th. Wind gusts from these storms reached 53 mph at the Spokane International Airport. For the remainder of the month daytime readings typically reached the 90s, but the extreme heat wasn't seen again. July 2007 was the 2nd hottest month (any month of the year) ever for both Spokane and Lewiston, bested only by July 1906. While the number of 90+ degree days at Spokane (16) was much higher than normal (9), it was well below the record of 20 days in 1985.

After a hot July, August turned out to be cooler compared to the previous 4 years. There were only 3 hot spells in the month, each lasting only a couple of days. A very cool air mass on the 20th and 21st kept daytime temperatures below 70° at nearly every location. This event also brought some much-needed rainfall to the area. Precipitation amounts ranged from just a few hundredths in the Cascades to nearly one-half inch at Ritzville and La Crosse. Another round of rainfall arrived on the last day of the month. This time strong thunderstorms accompanied the rain. Hail and strong winds were felt over many communities of extreme eastern Washington and the Idaho Panhandle.

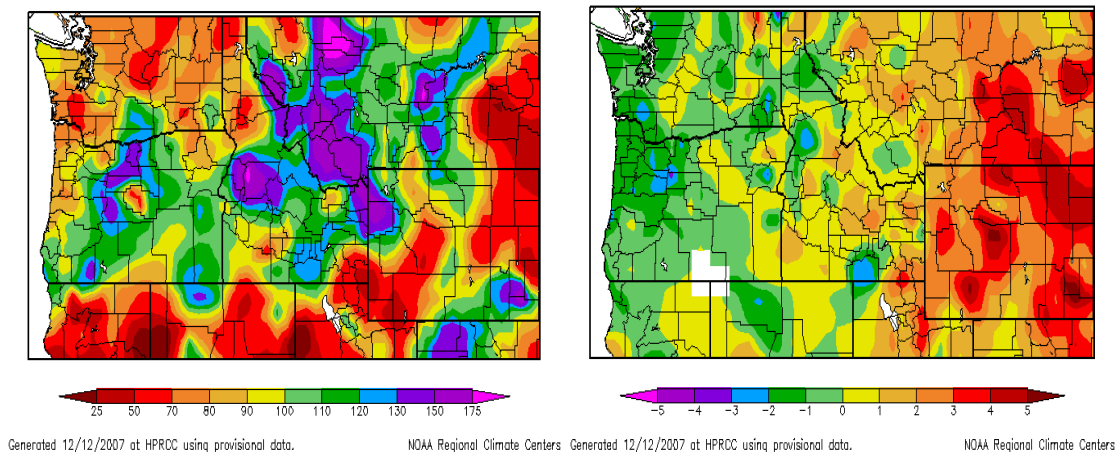
Thus, while July was no doubt one of the hottest months ever, the accompanying June and August were actually quite normal. The result is a less-than-noteworthy average temperature for the three months of summer. When looking at the average temperature of just July and August (the true summer months in the Inland Northwest), the summer of 2007 ranks 13th hottest at both Spokane and Lewiston.

FALL - 2007

September began in its usual fashion, with temperatures in the 80s and low 90s. This weather lasted until the middle of the month when our first Pacific front moved into the area. While there wasn't a lot of precipitation with this system, the temperatures dropped considerably. Readings in the 80s were replaced by 60s and upper 50s. This event really marked an end to the warm summer temperatures and ushered in autumn weather. A couple of colder and wetter fronts arrived by the end of the month. Ahead of these fronts, temperatures warmed back up into the 70s and lower 80s but were quickly replaced by 50s and 60s. The mountains received their first dusting of snow as the freezing levels dropped to around 4500 feet. September wound up very close to average for temperatures but on the dry side with precipitation.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
9/1/2007 - 11/30/2007

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
9/1/2007 - 11/30/2007

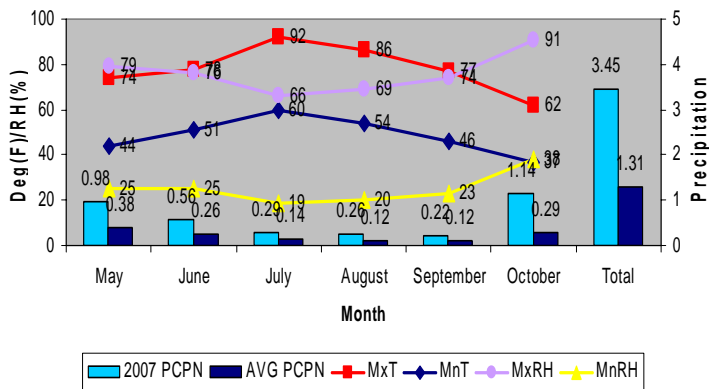


The cool showery weather continued into the first part of **October**. Temperatures hovered in the 50s with rain showers. There was even some graupel (small hail) from the showers on the 4th. This is fairly common in March, but a rare sight for October. The rain was also quite heavy for early October. Chelan picked up .75 on the 1st and Bonners Ferry received 0.62" of rain on the 4th. A break in the Pacific storms allowed the area to dry out and warm up a bit. Lewiston reached 87°F on the 9th with Pullman topping out at 81°F. More cold and wet weather arrived in the middle of the month. Daytime temperatures stayed in the 40s in some locations. Meanwhile the mountains picked up some significant snow, with 5-10" falling in the Cascades and Panhandle mountains. Valley temperatures once again rebounded into the 60s and 70s, melting all of the mountain snow. Ritzville set a new record high on the 23rd with a maximum temperature of 78°F. But just as quickly as it warmed up, cooler air came in from the north.

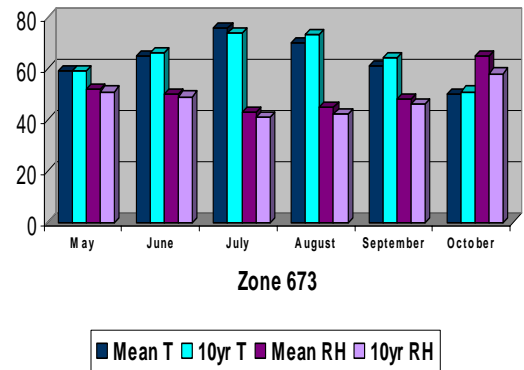
Nighttime temperatures dropped into the teens in the northern valleys. When it was all said and done, October came in a bit cooler and wetter than normal.

The first few days of **November** were dry and sunny. Wet weather set in on the 7th and continued through the 19th. This round of storms ended with a strong low pressure system moving across northern Oregon. This storm brought the first real snow to the lowlands. Spokane picked up less than ½ inch of snow, but southeast Washington and the southern Idaho panhandle received much more. Winchester, ID (south of Lewiston) received 14.1" of snow, and Pomeroy, WA received 6.5". All of the storminess kept temperatures rather mild. Then the first wintry air mass moved in. Nighttime temperatures dropped into the teens while daytime temperatures stayed below freezing in most locations for the rest of the month. More storms moved into the area at the end of the month bringing more snow. Valley locations north and east of Spokane received 4-8" of snow on the 27th. Just about every location picked up 1-3" of snow on the 29th. By the end of the month, the Inland Northwest was covered with snow.

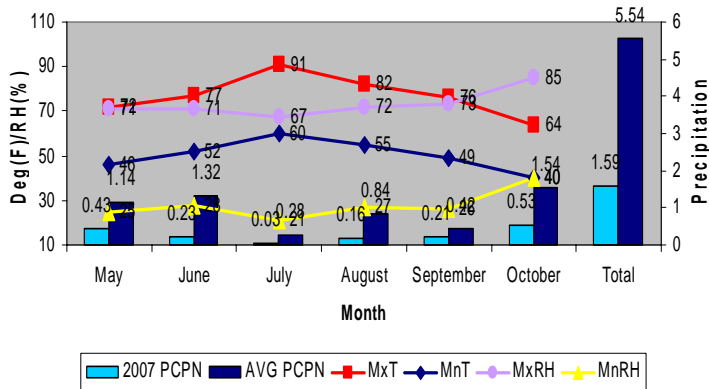
2007 Zone 673 Data



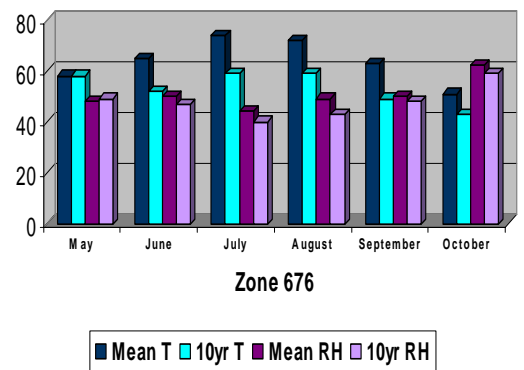
2007 Mean/10Yr Mean



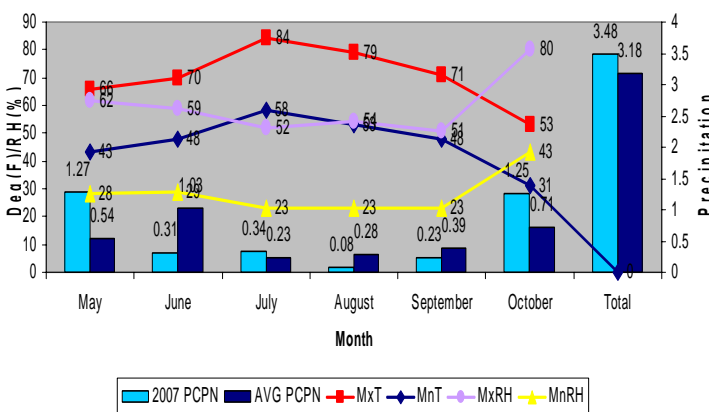
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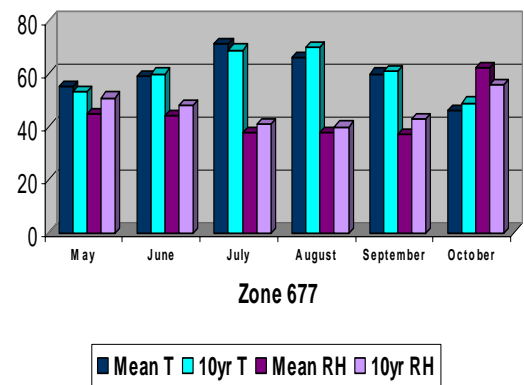
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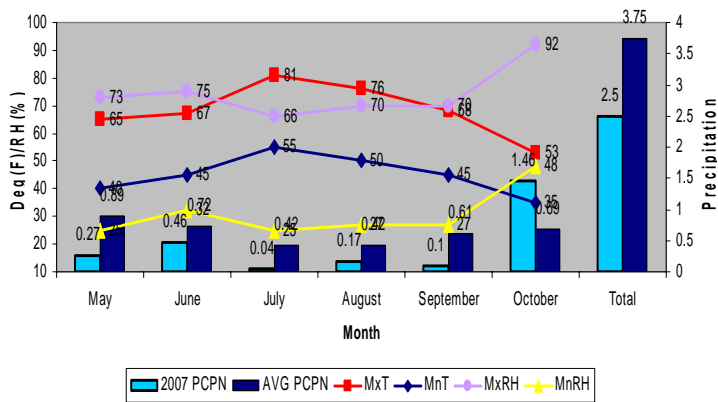
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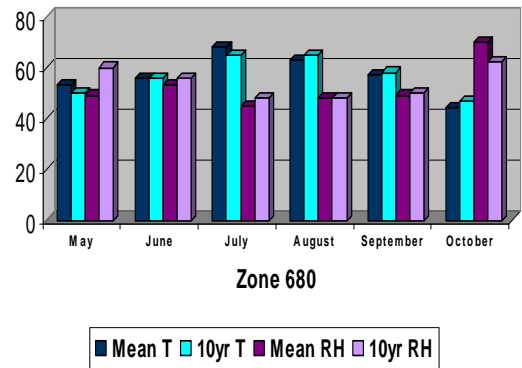
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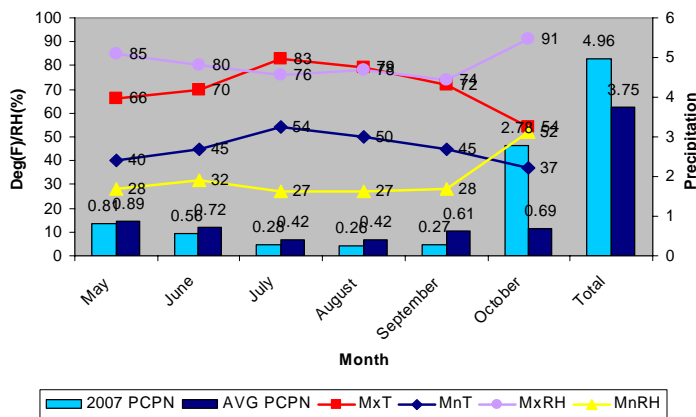
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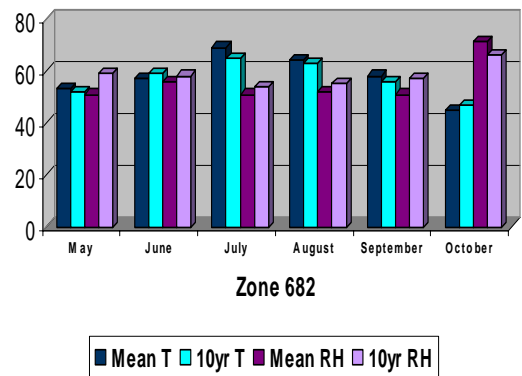
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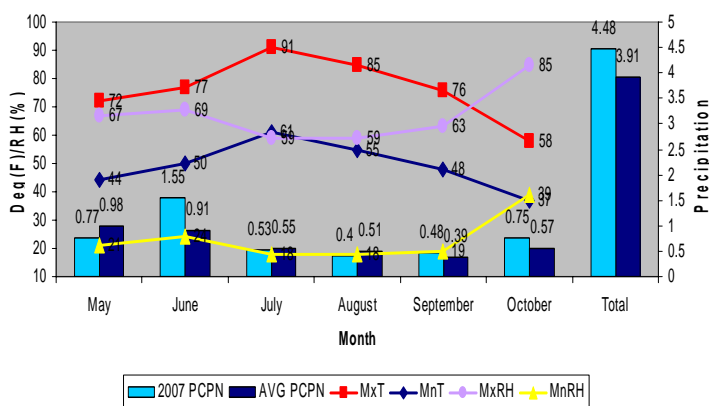
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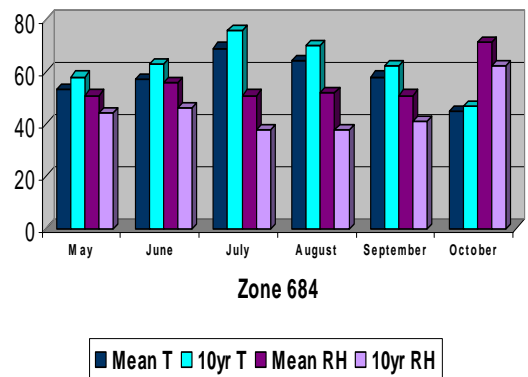
2007 Mean/10Yr Mean



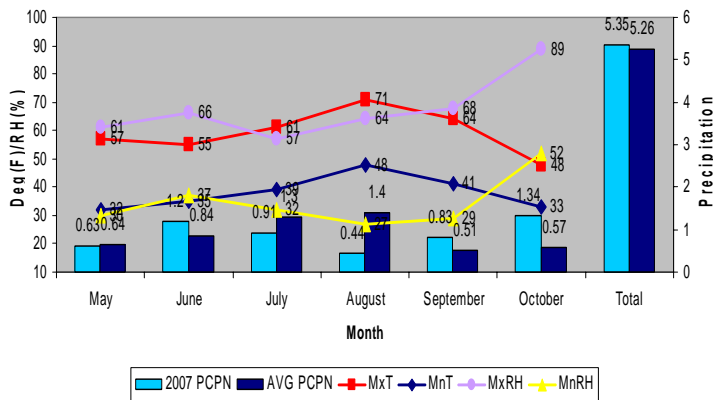
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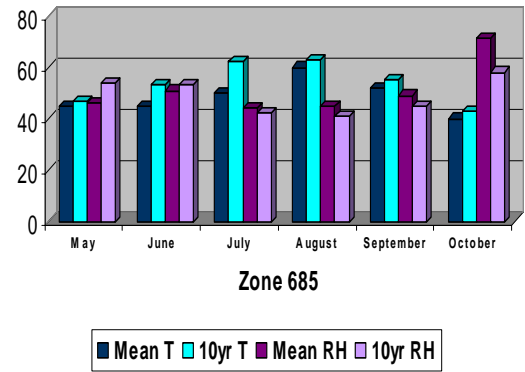
2007 Mean/10Yr Mean



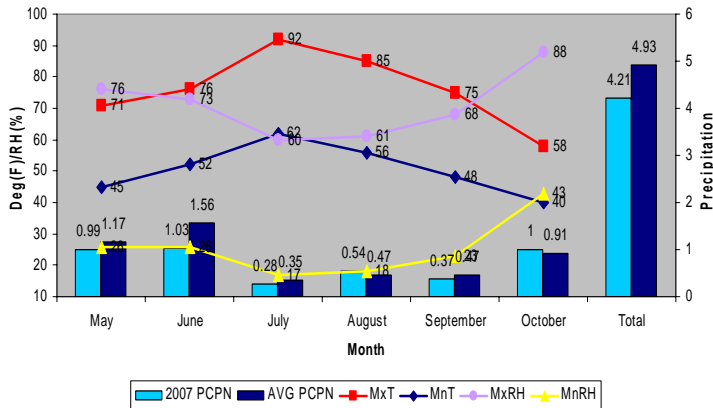
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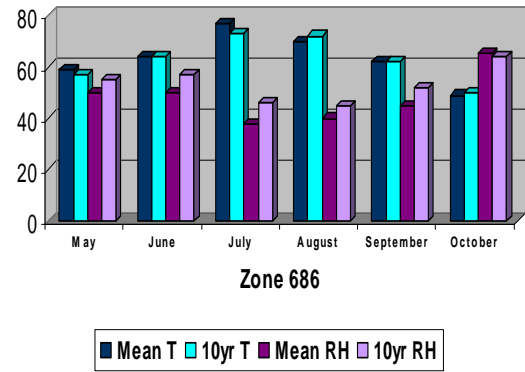
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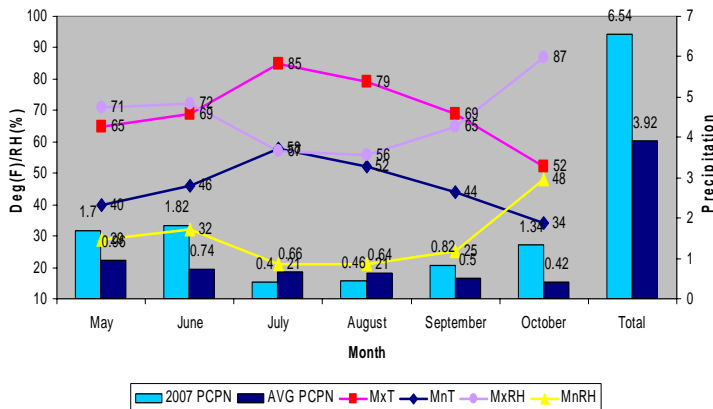
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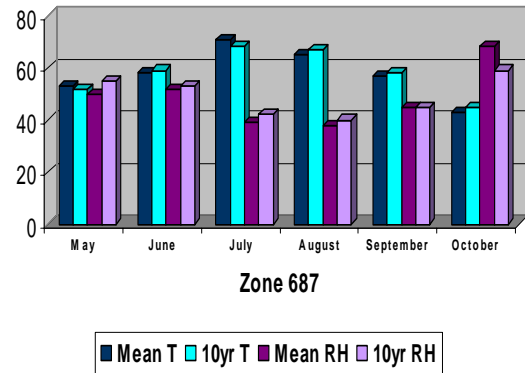
2007 Mean/10Yr Mean



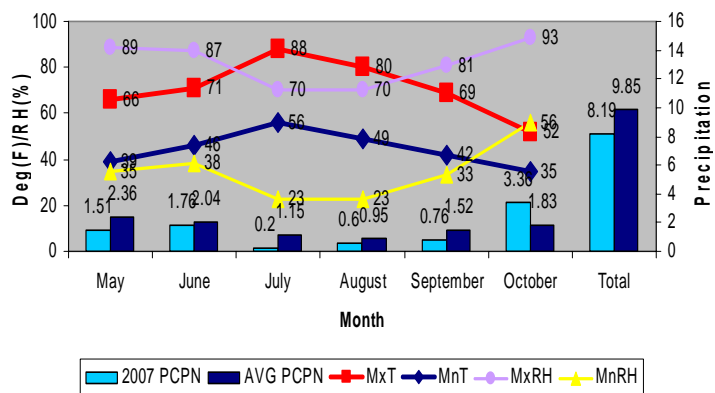
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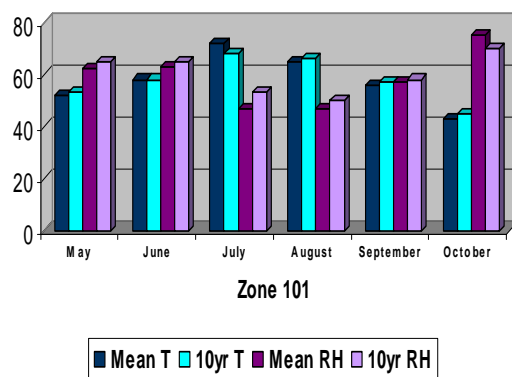
2007 Mean/10Yr Mean



2007 Zone 101 Data



2007 Mean/10Yr Mean



Spokane 2007 Red Flag Warnings/Watches

Date	Zones	Reason	Verification	Lead Time
July 6	673, 676, 677, 686	Wind/Low RH	Yes 673, 676, 677 No 686 Preceded by watch	25
July 9	684	Wind/Low RH	Yes Not preceded by watch	60
July 10	684	Wind/Low RH	Yes Not Preceded with a watch	13
Aug 3	673, 686, 101	Wind/Low RH	Yes All Preceded with a watch	11
Aug 16	684	Wind/Low RH	Missed Event	0
Aug 25	686, 101	Wind/Low RH	Yes Preceded by watch	12
Aug 31	673, 686, 687 ,101	Dry Lightning	Yes all Preceded by watch	24
Sep 7	684	Wind/Low RH	No Preceded by watch	12
Sep 12	684	Wind/Low Rh	Yes Not Preceded by watch	14

Total Warnings: 17 **Dry Lightning: 4** **Wind/low RH/Haines: 13**
Correct Warnings: 15 **Incorrect Warnings: 2** **Missed Warnings: 1**
Warnings Preceded with a Watch: 14 of 17 or 82%

Probability of Detection: **Dry Lightning 1.00** **Wind/low RH/Haines .92** **All .94**

False Alarm Rate: **Dry Lightning .00** **Wind/low RH/Haines .15** **All .12**

Critical Success Index: **Dry Lightning 1.00** **Wind/low RH/Haines .79** **All .83**

All Warnings

<i>All RFW by Month</i>	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	Season
Warnings	0	6	9	2	0	61
Warned Events	0	5	9	1	0	45
Unverified Warnings	0	5	0	1	0	16
Missed Events	0	0	1	0	0	2
Total Events	0	5	10	1	0	47
POD	0	0.00	0.90	1.00	0	0.94
FAR	0	0.17	0.00	0.50	0	0.12
CSI	0	0.83	0.90	0.50	0	0.83

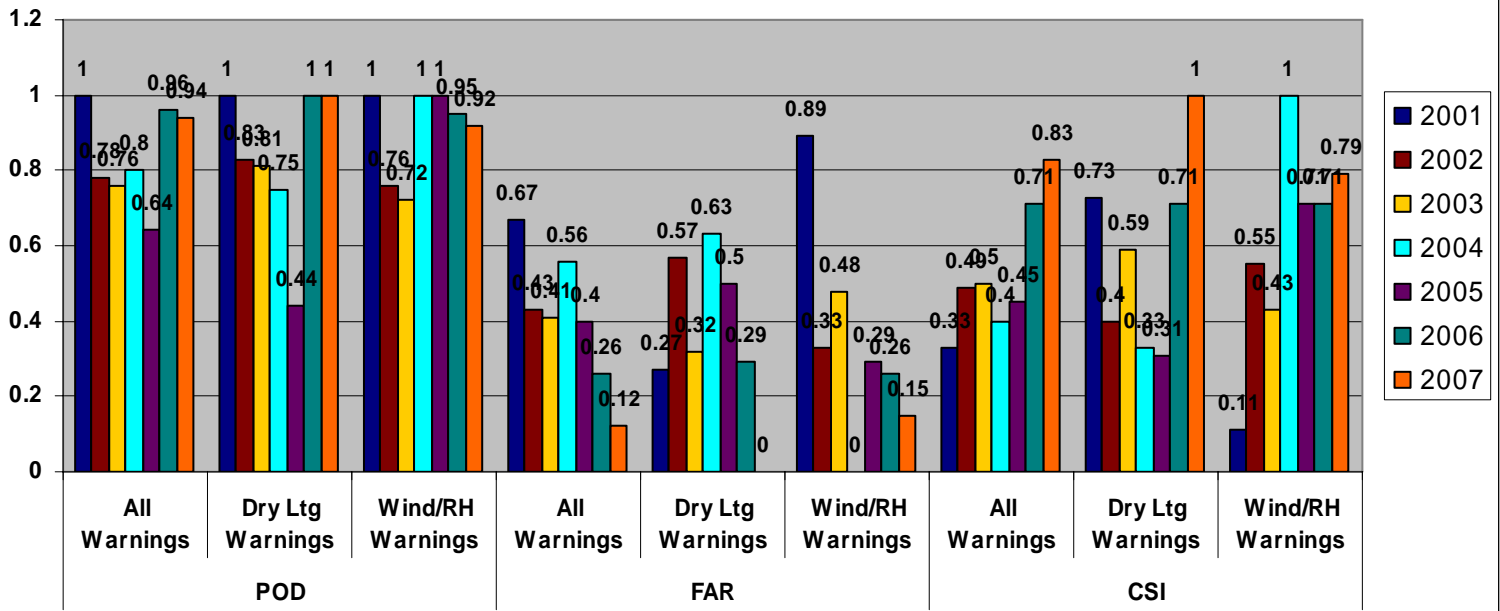
Warnings for Dry Lightning

<i>RFW for Dry Lightning</i>	673	676	677	680	682	684	685	686	687	101	<i>All Zones</i>
Warnings	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	14
Verified Warnings	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	10
Unverified Warnings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Missed Events	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Events	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	10
Lead Time (hours)	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	24	24
POD	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
FAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CSI	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Warnings for Low RH Combined with Wind or Haines

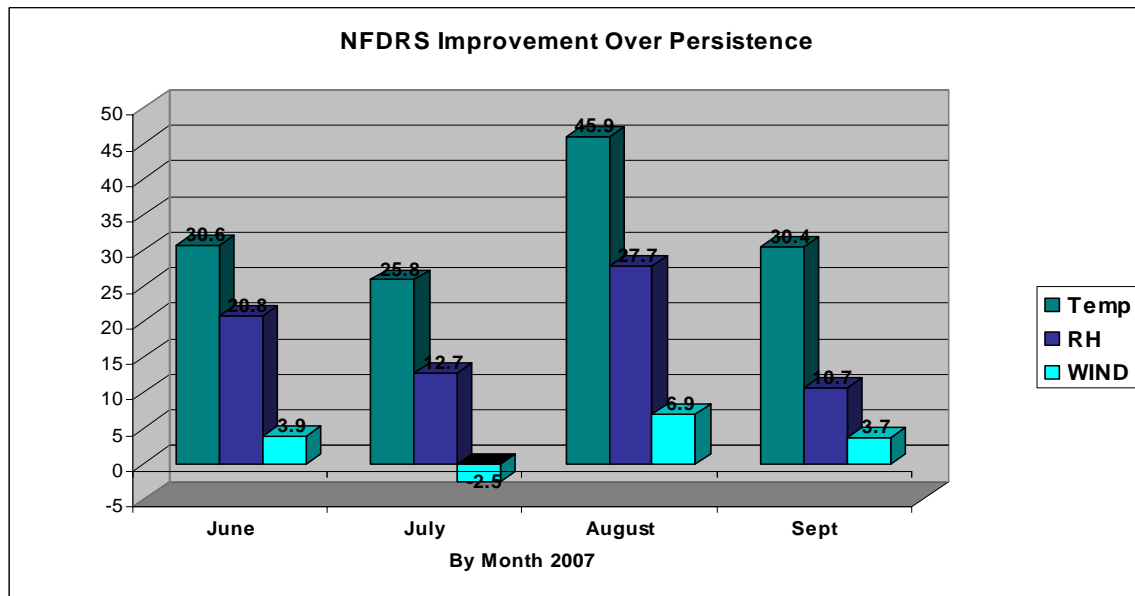
<i>RFW with Low RH</i>	673	676	677	680	682	684	685	686	687	101	<i>All Zones</i>
Warnings	2	1	1	0	0	4	0	3	0	2	13
Verified Warnings	2	1	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	2	12
Unverified Warnings	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Missed Events	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total Events	2	1	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	2	12
Lead Time (hours)	18	25	25	0	0	8	0	18	0	12	18
POD	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.83	0.00	1.00	0.92
FAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.15
CSI	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.67	0.00	1.00	0.79

Red Flag Verification Comparison

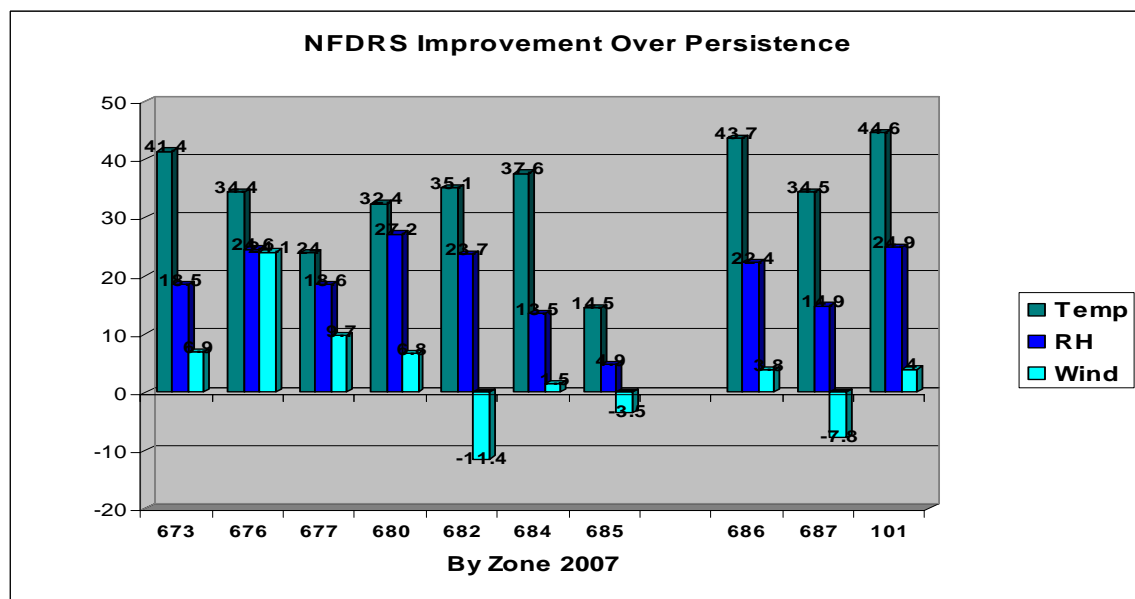


NFDRS Verification:

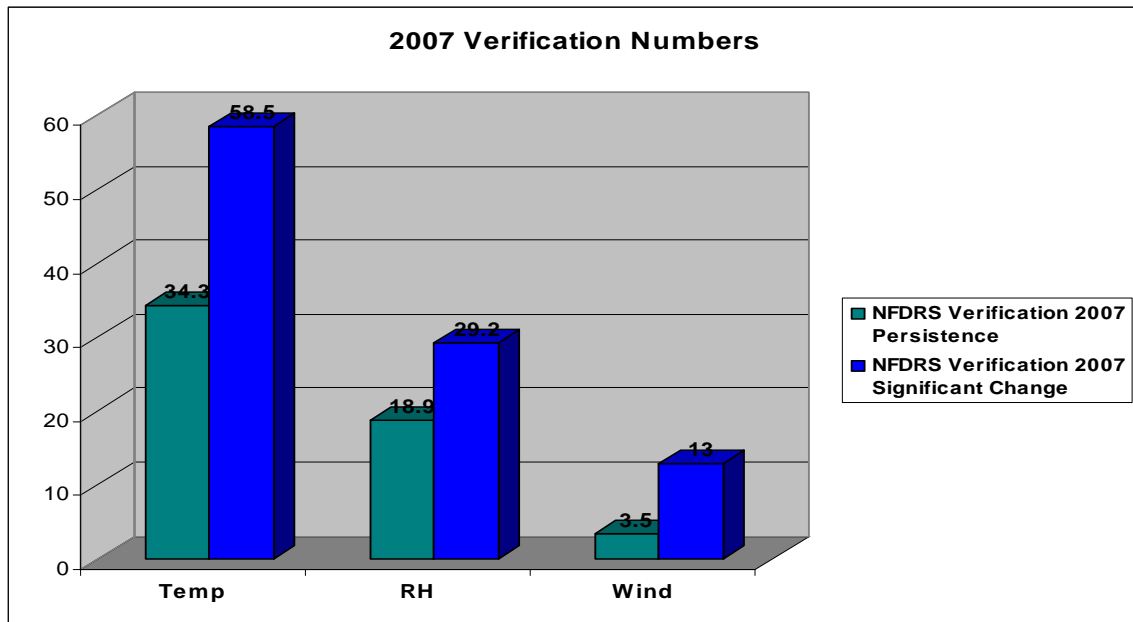
NFDRS forecast verification was accomplished by comparing the average forecast values derived from the 2 P.M. zone trend forecasts, with the 2 P.M. NFDRS Fire Weather Zone observation averages for the following day.



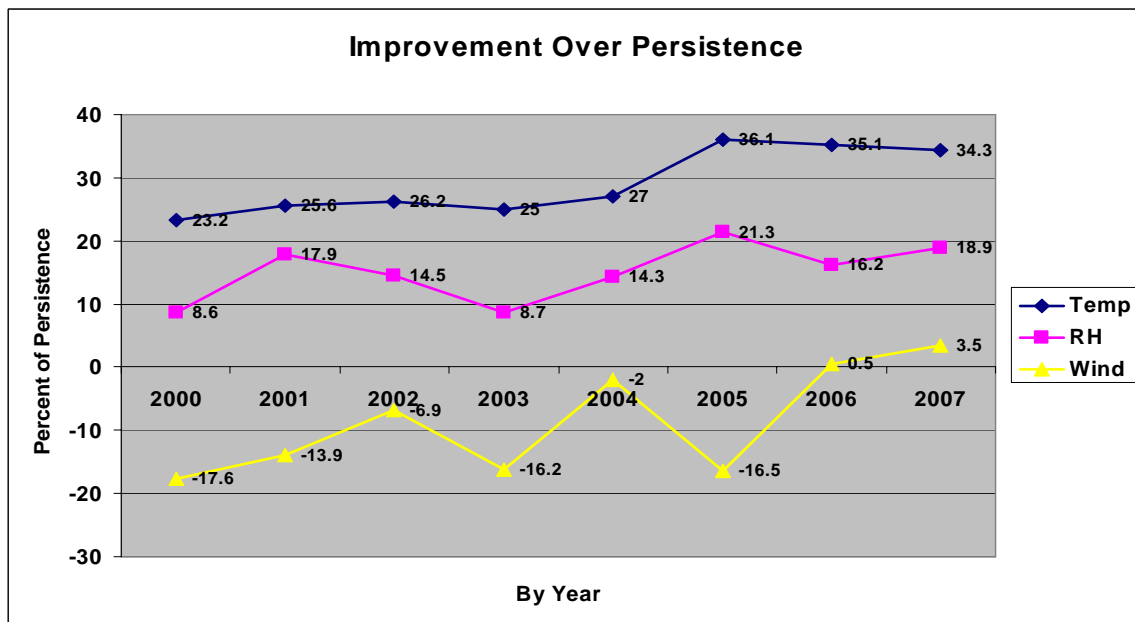
Temperature and Relative Humidity show good to very good improvement over persistence. Wind forecast show only minor improvements over persistence. Some things to note with wind forecasts: wind observations from the RAWS sites in the mountain zones show little day to day changes on the 1300 observations unless there is a significant wind event, also the 1300 wind speeds in mountain zones are generally light. In addition when there is a wind event, usually caused by a cold front, many of the key mountain RAWS observations show little if any change.



For all zones both temperatures and relative humidity forecasts show fair to good improvement over persistence. Note the largest errors in wind forecast tend to be in the complex terrain.



This graphic shows the improvement over persistence from day to day compared to improvement when there are big changes. A big change equals a temperature change 10 degrees, relative humidity 5% and winds by 5 mph.



While forecast improvement over persistence fluctuated from year to year note that the trend is generally upward for both relative humidity and wind. As for temperatures our improvement has leveled off near 35%.

2007 Fire Season Fire Activity Summary

The total number of fires, lightning fires, and total acres in eastern Washington and north Idaho in 2007 were well below the ten year average. This was most likely the result of the summer storm track remaining south and east of the area with below normal lightning for the year.

Below is a list of all fires of large fires by agency.

Fire Agency	Acres burned	Start Date	
Delta	315	7/06/07	CBR
Little Chopaka	4,428	7/07/07	NES
Easy Street	5,209	7/07/07	SES
Windy Ridge	362	7/13/07	COF
Overlook	30,000	7/13/07	MNR
Tunk Grade	15,540	7/14/07	NES
Domke Lake	12,000	8/05/07	OWF
Marshall Group	365	8/11/07	NES
Whiskey Mountain	1,200	8/18/07	NES
South Omak Lake	10,500	8/30/07	COA
Black Rock	3,572	9/01/07	WFS
Wrights Valley	227	9/03/07	NES
Manilla Creek	26,805	9/10/07	COA

Fire Data of Customer Agencies – 2007

Agency	Lightning Caused Fires	Acres Burned	Human Caused Fires	Acres Burned	Total Fires	Total Acres Burned
SE DNR	30	64	103	1,375	94	1,478
NE DNR	64	15,696	319	2,763	383	18,459
Colville BIA	47	153	98	39,430	145	39,583
Okanogan- Wenatchee NF	31	12,215	80	322	111	12,537
Colville NF	22	566	6	1	28	567
Idaho Panhandle USFS/IDL	70/7	276/26	19/11	55/19	89/18	331/45
FWS	4	3,175	9	265	13	3,440
BLM	6	6.126	13	5,757	19	11,883
Spokane BIA	3	2	37	273	40	275
Total	284	38,299	695	49,995	940	88,598

Fire Data by Year: 1970-2007

YEAR	TOTAL FIRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED FIRES	TOTAL ACRES BURNED
1970	1,303	488	215,037
1971	606	127	3,902
1972	747	253	2,111
1973	1,079	123	11,223
1974*	1,103	238	9,466
1975	953	337	4,807
1976	740	117	32,272
1977	983	591	16,342
1978	790	339	2,361
1979	1,263	446	17,090
1980	613	243	3,465
1981	930	482	16,894
1982	910	368	5,776
1983	595	176	2,453
1984	879	406	5,757
1985	1,112	355	71,488
1986	865	295	9,727
1987	1,057	348	18,214
1988	689	84	89,140
1989	1,088	399	14,259
1990	1,203	583	15,324
1991	1,080	430	47,928
1992	959	368	33,819
1993**	655	186	3,295
1994	1,433	648	260,245
1995	792	211	4,002
1996	739	205	35,375
1997	467	247	5,283
1998	969	439	50,943
1999	951	283	13,128
2000***	827	435	259,024
2001	953	507	182,468
2002	1,157	465	70,814
2003	1,027	416	147,130
2004	1,314	819	86,705
2005	807	217	34,023
2006	1,298	542	321,561
2007	940	284	88,598

* Colville NF not included years prior to 1974

** Spokane IA not included years prior to 1993

*** Added Northern Idaho District in 2000

FORECASTS 2007

Mo.	Routine Forecast		Spot Forecast				Red Flag Events		Zone Trend
	FW Fcsts	LM Fcsts	Wildfire	WFU	RX Fire	HAZ	FWX Watch	Red Flag Warning	NFDRS Fcsts
Jan	0	23	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Feb	0	20	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Mar	0	22	0	0	32	0	0	0	0
Apr	60	0	0	0	198	0	0	0	0
May	62	0	4	0	151	0	0	0	11
Jun	60	0	6	0	12	0	0	0	30
Jul	62	0	98	0	1	0	4	4	31
Aug	62	0	70	0	1	0	47	38	31
Sep	60	0	80	12	10	0	10	10	30
Oct	38	8	11	0	104	1	0	0	14
Nov	0	22	3	0	52	0	0	0	0
Dec	0	21	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Total	404	116	272	12	578	2	61	52	147
Avg Time			25.2	29.8	22.8	11.0			

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY OF THE 2007 FIRE SEASON

Winter land management forecasts were issued once a day five days a week through the winter and early spring months. Fire weather full service forecast support (forecasts issued twice daily, seven days a week) started April 2. Full service forecast support continued until October 26. Land management forecast support commenced on October 29th. Land management forecasts again were issued once a day as a planning guide for land management agencies through the winter months.

This season, WFO Spokane Fire Weather Program issued a total of 864 spot forecasts for management planned activities, wild fires, and wildfire use fires. This spot forecast total results in the second straight record breaking year for the Spokane forecast office.

The Internet spot forecast request system continues to offer land management agencies rapid turn-around for their spot requests with an average turn around time of 26 minutes. The rapid response time has allowed for more spot forecasts to be processed. FARSITE data was also made available through out internet spot forecast site.

WFO Spokane again hosted a daily internet briefing through the peak fire season. This is an excellent opportunity for the weather forecasters to share their thoughts with the land managers and receive feedback of forecasts.

IMET & Dates Dispatched	Incident Name and Location	Incident Team
Todd Carter 7/09-13/07	Little Chopaka	Reed/Holloway
Bob Tobin 7/15-7/30/07	East Zone Complex/Krassel WFU	Heintz/Pincha-Tulley
Todd Carter 7/18-25/07	Windy Ridge	Reed/Holloway
Jeremy Wolf 7/19-8/04/07	Rattlesnake Complex	Turman
Bob Tobin 8/01-8/15/07	Sawmill Complex	Heintz/McNitt
Todd Carter 8/08-20/07	Domke Lake Fire	Reed/Holloway
Jeremy Wolf 8/15-8/30/07	Sawmill Complex	McNitt
Bob Tobin 8/20-31/07	Domke Lake Fire	Jennings
Corey Pieper 9/06-14/07	Manila Creek Fire	Reed/Holloway/Schulte